

COCONUT PROCESSING

Introduction

Coconuts are very versatile and can be used to produce oil to be used in food, cooking, in making soaps and cosmetics, and as a fuel for transport. Coir from the coconut shell can be used to manufacture items such as brushes, mats filtration pads and rope.

Small-scale processing

The coconut is cracked with a hammer or heavy knife and the shell removed.

Extracting the kernel can be done with hand held grating tools or mounted devices that are easier to use.



Figure 1: Dried coconut for oil extraction. Photo credit Practical Action /Zul

There are various kinds of grater available. The manual ones are either hand or foot operated. The number and size of grooves on the scraper affects the amount of oil that can be extracted. Grating the coconut manually is very tedious and quite hard work. If you are grating a large quantity of coconut, it may be worth investing in a small motorised grater. The amount of oil that can be extracted from the coconut is often higher when a motorised grater is used as the coconut is usually grated more finely.

The coconut kernel is dried to produce copra. Drying can be carried out by various means; direct heat smoking, direct heat smokeless drying and solar drying. The basics of food drying are explained in the Practical Action Technical Briefs; *Drying of foods*, *Solar drying* and *Tray dryers*.

Copra can be preserved through the process of sulphuring, explained in the *Drying of foods* Technical Brief

Oil Extraction

If dried coconut is used for oil extraction, it must ground or chipped into small pieces before it is pressed. coconut meat is then to increase the surface area. This makes it easier to extract all of the oil from the flesh. If larger pieces of coconut were used, some oil would remain trapped in the middle of the flesh. Coconut oil can be used as an edible oil or for industrial uses.

The oil content of coconuts is approximately 64% in the dried copra or 35% if the meat is used fresh.

Once the coconut has been grated, the oil can be extracted using one of a number of different oil presses. In many areas, oil is extracted using a 'ghanni'.



Figure 2: Grating coconut with a treadle powered machine in Bangladesh. Photo credit Practical Action / Neil Cooper

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This consists of a large mortar and pestle, the mortar being fixed in the ground and the pestle being moved within the mortar by animal traction. The oil runs out of a hole in the bottom of the mortar and the cake is scooped out by hand. This method is slow and requires two animals as they tire after 3-4 hours of work. In some areas, a motorized ghanni is used.

In addition to ghannis, oil can be extracted using oil presses or oil expellers. The coconut is placed in a metal cage that has perforations in the side. A metal plunger is then used to press the coconut causing the oil to pour out of the perforations. The plunger can be moved manually or with the aid of a motor. Oil expellers are only suitable for dried coconut. They use a horizontal 'screw' which feeds the grated coconut into a barrel-shaped outer casing with perforated walls. The coconut is crushed between the screw thread and the outer casing, causing the oil to pour out through the perforations. Most expellers are power-driven. With any power-driven equipment, it is important to consider how the equipment will be repaired as it becomes worn. If this cannot be done locally, it may be very expensive, in which case manual equipment may be preferable.

Mechanical extraction can be carried out using a centrifuge. Other methods of extracting oil include enzyme extraction and solvent extraction.

Clarifying

The crude oil will contain some of the pulp and fibre from the coconut. It also contains small quantities of water, resins, colours and bacteria, which make it darker in colour. These must be removed from the product.

The oil is heated to drive off the water and to destroy any bacteria. The other contaminants can be removed by either leaving the oil to stand for a few days until the contaminants come to the surface and can be skimmed off, or by using a clarifier. If the oil needs further clarifying it can be filtered through a funnel fitted with a fine cloth.

Packaging

The oil should be packaged in clean, dry, sealed glass or plastic containers to prevent the oil from becoming rancid and tasting 'off'. If glass is used it should be coloured as sunlight will also cause the oil to become rancid. If the oil is packaged properly and stored in a cool place away from sunlight, it should store for six to twelve months.

Manufacturer listing of equipment for coconut processing

Technology Consultancy Centre
University of Science and Technology
Kumasi
Ghana

Tel: +233 51 60297

Fax: +233 51 60137

Bridge Press

This machine is used for extracting oil from coconuts. Height of cage - 40cm; diameter of cage - 24.2cm. Capacity 200 coconuts in 8 hours. Power Manual.

TinyTech Plants

Tagore Road

Rajkot - 360 002

India

Tel: +91 281 2480166, 2468485, 2431086

Fax: +91 281 2467552

Email: tinytech@tinytechindia.com

Website: <http://www.tinytechindia.com/>

Copra Cutter

Cuts and breaks coconut balls into small pieces of 12mm or less. Capacity 150 kg/hour
Power Electric

Coconut Development Board

Govt. of India

Kera Bhavan

Kochin - 682 011

India

Tel: 0484 369248/362237

Fax: 0484 371902

Email: cdbkochi@x400nicgw.nic.in

- Bridge Press

This machine is used for extracting oil from coconuts. Height of cage - 40cm; diameter of cage - 24.2cm. Capacity 200 coconuts in 8 hours. Power Manual

Space Engineering Ltd.

Nelson Mandela Road

Dar Es Salaam

Tanzania

- Bridge Press

This machine is used for extracting oil from coconuts. Height of cage - 40cm; diameter of cage - 24.2cm. Nuts / Oilseeds. Capacity 200 coconuts in 8 hours. Power Manual

Arai Machinery Corporation

2-7-19, Okata

Atsugi-Shi

Kanagawa-Ken 243-0021

Japan

Tel: +81 46 2270461

Fax: +81 46 2270463

- MM2 Screw Press

This machine can be used to separate creamed desiccated coconut into virgin coconut oil and a fine aromatic desiccated coconut. It is also used for other fruits and vegetables. Power: Electric

- Fine Grinder

This machine can be used to separate creamed desiccated coconut into virgin coconut oil and a fine aromatic desiccated coconut, as well as other fruits and vegetables.

Power: Electric

Coconut oil equipment**Women's Revolutionary Socialist Movement**

HQ

44 Public Road

Kitty

Georgetown,

Guyana

Larkai Engineering

Community 7, P.O. Box 8388

Tema

Ghana

Tel: 233 22 206809

Fax: 233 22 206809

Azad Engineering Company

C-83

Bulandshahar Road

Industrial Area

Chaziabad - 201009 (U.P.)

India

Tel: +91 575 700708/730122

Fax: +91 575 702816

- Copra Cutter

Used for cutting coconuts.

Development Authority

54 Nawala Road

Colombo 5

Sri Lanka

Tel: +94 1 502503/4

Fax: +94 1 508729

Societe de Production et d'Exploitation de

Material de

Traitement du Karite

Contact M. Gadiaga Amadou

Secteur 2

BP 296

Koudougou

Burkina Faso

Tel: 44 03 58

Fax: 34 08 17

- Bridge Press

This machine is used for extracting oil from coconuts. Height of cage - 40cm; diameter of cage - 24.2cm. Food Groups Nuts / Oilseeds. Capacity 200 coconuts in 8 hours. Power: Manual.

Gack Engineering

Tantra Hills, New Achimota,

Ant / B / 016 Accra,

P.O. Box 15883 Accra

Ghana

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TAMSA Trading

152 Sidwell Avenue,

P.O. Box 14305,

6061 Port Elisabeth

South Africa

Tel: 27 41 43 339

Fax: 27 41 411 731

Agrico Agricultural Engineers Limited Kaneshie
Industrial Area,
P.O.Box 12127
Accra-North
Ghana
Tel: 233 21 228 260/236 240/228 292
Fax: 233 21 230 481
E-mail: agrico@ncs.com.gh

Reference and further reading

- *Coconut Processing in the Mekong Delta* Food Chain Number 22, Jan 1998
- *A stirrup-operated Coconut Grater: Rural Technology Guide 6*
Tropical Products Institute (New called NR International)
- *Coconut Crude – Vanuatu*, Hands On
<http://www.tve.org/ho.doc.cfm?aid=1431&lang=English>
- A video on making copra and the manufacture of coconut oil has been produced by the Asian and Pacific Community Secretariat. The video is aimed at improving training and farm level technology use.
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Jl. Rasuna Said
Jakarta
Indonesia

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